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From the Contents:

THE CASE OF EICHMANN

SEVENTH MEETING OF TITO AND NASSER

TURNING POINT IN COMBODIA

M. Iveković

TRANSFORMATION OF THE FRENCH UNION

Lj. Radovanović

LATIN AMERICA AT THE CROSSROADS

G. Delia

THE FORMATION OF THE GATT COUNCIL

N. Popović

THE STATUS OF WAR VETERANS AND DISABLED
MEN IN YUGOSLAVIA

B. Vesić

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

B. Popov

YUGOSLAV NOTE TO ALBANIA

WHAT NOW?

By Aleš BEBLER

The complete and spectacular failure of the Big Four Conference in Paris has been instructive in many respects. And not only has the failure itself been instructive, that is to say not only the cause of the failure and not only what happened in Paris, but everything that preceded and immediately followed the unsuccessful meeting.

First of all it has been proved that there can be no successful negotiations for conciliation and agreement unless such negotiations are started with a minimum amount of *mutual confidence*, or if — as was the actual case — each partner shows complete mistrust of the others until the meeting itself. To speak more plainly: what was U-2 looking for when it was flying illegally over Soviet territory? Today this is no longer a secret. It was looking for the locations of the ramps for the launching of long-distance projectiles, i.e., means for a surprise attack. What connection has this with negotiations and the reaching of agreements? It is a contradiction which could not but lead to a break. And so it happened.

The meeting took months and months to prepare. There was no lack of meetings and conferences within the blocs, or of preliminary contacts where the thesis and standpoints of the opponents could be confronted, at least as far as the most important question was concerned: the question of disarmament. The conference on nuclear tests and the meetings of the commission of ten dealing with disarmament offered plenty of opportunities for this. In fact there were *sufficient preparations*. But the failure, when analysed a little more deeply, showed that there was not sufficient *good will*.

That this is so was proved not so much in Paris itself, but to a greater extent after Paris and outside it. Then came forward those who had hampered the preparations, those who had worked against the reaching of any understanding, assuming the role of the wise who were right when they said that success was impossible. First they pushed the cart downhill and then they triumphed because it did not go up, "exactly" as they had foretold...

Yes, it was true; and those who said that the forces opposed to understanding won a point are right. It remains now to assess the importance of their success, its consequences, and what should be done to bring the cart back to the place where it was before, so that it can proceed uphill.

Those who believed in the success of the Paris conference obviously underrated the capacities at the disposal of the forces opposed to understanding. But does this mean that the failure in Paris has shown that these forces will be predominant for long over the forces who wish to reach understanding and that the cart must be expected to roll further and further downhill?

Severe as the Paris shock was, it does not justify such an opinion. We have often shown in the pages of this Review that the reasons for agreement are deeper and more lasting and these reasons are today accepted with the utmost conviction by the majority of thoughtful and politically active people and factors in the world, who are more numerous than those blinded by narrow class or national prejudices.

That we are right is proved by a number of facts following the Paris meeting and which should be sincerely welcomed. Besides the vehement polemics in respect of U-2, especially in the Security Council, there were many declarations, above all in the USSR, but also from many other quarters, that the policy of co-existence was the only policy possible in our time.

But two definite facts are worth more than these declarations, which the sceptic may consider as platonic.

The first is that the contacts between East and West are focused on the main and essential question: the question of disarmament. During the preparations for the Paris meeting it was already clear that the West was ready — both on principle and officially — to discuss and to settle the question of disarmament without preliminary conditions related to the so-called “basic questions”, such as the question of the unification of Germany. Compared with the situation in the period of the Geneva conference of the four Ministers of Foreign Affairs in 1955, a fair amount of progress has been made. For its part the USSR showed itself ready, both before and after the Paris conference, refrain from formulating the Berlin question in such manner as to make it *de facto* a preliminary condition for reaching agreement on the question of disarmament.

And this accounts for the recovery of the organs for finding a solution for the questions of nuclear tests and general disarmament: the conference of three and the commission of ten.

Moreover, the commission of ten was presented with a new *USSR disarmament plan*, which means great progress in this vital question for future international relations. By this proposal the distance between the negotiators' positions is considerably lessened. The most important feature is, however, that this new Soviet proposal foresees that controlled destruction of all means of delivery of atomic and hydrogen weapons to their targets should be carried out at

the first stage of the disarmament programme, that is to say, before the prohibition of nuclear weapons as such, provided that in that first stage all foreign military bases on alien territories are liquidated and foreign troops evacuated from them.

If we keep in mind that the destruction should include all means for the delivery of nuclear weapons, and that the ramps for launching projectiles within whatever range, as well as the projectiles themselves, belong to this category, we shall see that the Soviet proposal means the removal, at the first stage of disarmament of all those weapons by means of which a *surprise attack* can be made most easily, and which in our radar epoch are perhaps the only ones which make such an attack possible. Such measures in the first stage of disarmament would be a real turning point, for they would create a feeling of security and establish conditions for a high degree of mutual trust.

It may be recalled that at the session of the Inter-parliamentary Union held in Athens last spring, the representatives of the majority parties in USA and Great Britain were inclined to accept in principle the same order as is now put forward in the new Soviet plan.

But the failure of the Paris conference contains other lessons too. One of them is that it is no use risking everything on a single throw: on the meeting of the Big alone. We are not and never have against any kinds of *meetings* and *talks*, regardless of whether they involved two partners, three or ten. What is wrong is the expectation that a few representatives — the representatives of a few countries — should assume the task of *solving such questions by themselves* as concern every country, without consulting and contacting others, without an explicit mandate from others, and without responsibility to others.

Everyone who follows closely and from day to day everything of importance that occurs in the world, and everyone who has read, as has the author of this article, everything that has been published in connection with the Paris meeting, must have noticed one detail. At one of the meetings attended by all the four presidents there were discussions regarding the platform for the talks between two of them. This platform has not been found. It seems to me that this detail condemns most markedly the method of solving, in a narrow circle, questions of universal importance. At the United Nations' General Assembly such a blind alley would not have been possible, or at least it would have been incomparably more difficult to enter it. There a majority would probably have been found to exert the necessary moral pressure, with a view to finding such a platform.

In other words, the Paris failure has brought to a crisis the method of narrow conferences when their tasks have a wider scope the exchange of opinions. For the solution of questions of vital interest for the whole mankind such forums are needed as can better represent the interests of the whole international community.

To support this thesis, there is another lesson to be learnt from the Paris failure, and it is its chief lesson. Although the forces of peace are today pre-

dominant in the world and are driving irresistibly towards the right goal, the opposing forces are nevertheless strong enough to destroy at an opportune moment and with suitable methods the results of the hard and persevering work of the former, even at the last moment. It is no longer a secret that such forces are to be found *within* both blocs. The peace-loving world public is justified in being disturbed at the declarations of satisfaction with the Paris failure, and the prophecies of the inevitable failure of the new Soviet proposal on disarmament that can be read, for instance, in the Chinese press.

For all the forces and factors that are consistently engaged in bringing about international agreement new tasks are set by all this: tasks involving still more perseverance in fighting harmful conceptions and the influence of such conceptions on the masses of people all over the world.

In this regard the countries, or the governments of the countries, which are not engaged in the cold war and are not aligned to blocs, can render tremen-

dous services to mankind today. Their moral and political power is vast. The possession of such an amount of moral capital imposes momentous moral obligations on them and offers them great opportunities of influencing the course of history. Today, when possibilities for a new and calmer era in international relationships have been opened and when there exists possibility to abolish war from the history of mankind, and when a bitter and worldwide struggle is being fought for the realization of this prospect, it would be unpardonable if the most consistent peace-loving factors, which include the nonaligned countries, should not put all their capacities in the service of the good cause. Unhampered by bloc restrictions and control, free from the pressure within the blocs which checks the activity of positive factors in them, these countries can speak a language which fully answers the profound and lasting interests of mankind.

All these circumstances prove that the time has come to demand a *greater engagement* of the non-aligned countries, *their unity* and the *common action* of the widest possible circles of these countries.

The Case of Eichmann

When, many years ago, by a wave of his hand or a stroke of his pen, he sent hundreds of thousands of innocent people to gas chambers and crematories, Eichmann, the callous Nazi and Gestapo chief, never thought that one day — after the unconditional surrender of the regime that had committed the most terrible crimes in the history of human society — he would find himself the centre of an international incident. Still less could this have been expected by those who fought against the criminal Hitlerite gang in which Eichmann, in accordance with the precise Nazi division of work, was entrusted with the liquidation of millions of Jews.

By a dreadful irony of fate Eichmann is alive in a world that has unanimously condemned nazism and in which, according to all penal codes, murder is punished with imprisonment for life, the gallows or the electric chair. But Eichmann's story does not end here, with a repetition of the condemnation of justice for its slowness and inefficiency: Eichmann is today almost the cause of the breaking off diplomatic relations between two countries, and even of a debate in the United Nations.

The story of how Eichmann was caught is well known. The criminal had been living quietly in Argentina for many years, to be finally brought "illegally" before the Court of Justice in Israel. To the amazement of all those who, not from a wish for retaliation — for the life of one criminal cannot atone for the lives of millions of innocents — but from a desire for justice, accepted the discovery of Eichmann as a tardy satisfaction, the Government of Argentina has demanded Eichmann's return, threatening that otherwise she will break off diplomatic relations with Israel and submit the case to the Security Council.

Legal machinery is at this moment being set in motion in Eichmann's favour; legal machinery — o tempora, o mores — in favour of a man who is himself the cruelest negation of law and justice. This is a good occasion for asking, not whether the law should apply to Eichmann's discovery and abduction, but whether it is in conformity with the law regarding the punishment of war criminals and the extradition of criminals, to have accepted and concealed Eichmann; whether it is in conformity with the law not to have handed over Ante Pavelić and whether it is in conformity with the law that Artuković and numerous other atrocious Fascist murderers, whose most legal and lawful extradition has so often been and is still being demanded, should still be protected.

Eichmann and all the Eichmanns of this world, guilty of the death of millions of people, should have a million lives in order to suffer a million deserved punishments. For us here in Europe, who were the victims of Nazi crimes, this is the only logical conclusion when Eichmann and similar monsters are in question.

SEVENTH MEETING OF TITO AND NASSER

From the first meeting of Tito and Nasser aboard the "Galeb" five years ago, friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic has been marked by the sustained broadening of political relations and economic ties. The results of this cooperation during the interval between the first and seventh meeting of the two Presidents are so vast that they exceed conventional limits and have acquired a truly exceptional significance.

The common tendency to overcome economic backwardness have called forth similar efforts in the sphere of economic policy and views concerning the need of economic independence and the development of economic ties based on the principle of equal rights and mutual benefit. It is therefore quite understandable that the exchange of mutual experiences, scientific and technical cooperation, and the sustained rise of imports and exports have enabled the United Arab Republic to become the Yugoslavia's leading economic partner in the Near and Middle East. Cooperation in the sphere of education and culture has developed parallel with these efforts, having received a particular stimulus from the visits of Krste Crvenkovski, member of the Federal Executive Council and Kamal El Din Hussein, Minister of Education of the United Arab Republic.

Equally interested in the preservation and safeguarding of world peace, Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic consider the policy of non-alignment as the only way to assure their vital interests and contribute to the maximum possible extent

to the progressive aspirations of the international community. This identity of national interests and political aspirations has given cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic a firm basis and a variety of forms. The personal contacts between the two presidents and their usual consultations when the need occurred were always invested with a particular significance in this context. It is therefore by no means accidental that both Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic, together with the other non-aligned countries, made special efforts to improve the cold war climate by consistently advocating active and peaceful coexistence.

At this juncture, when the process of abatement of international tension is threatened by the resurgence of cold war methods and objectives, when to a certain extent the world is again facing the impasse of bloc policy, the non-aligned countries constitute more than ever a great moral and political force capable of indicating the ways to pacification, and ready to endorse every step toward the strengthening of international cooperation. In view of the time in which it is taking place and the vast prestige enjoyed by both countries in international relations, the third visit of President Nasser to Yugoslavia and the seventh meeting of the two statesmen and leaders of the policy of non-alignment will undoubtedly be of enormous significance and contribute to the overcoming of those destructive forces which are attempting in various ways, to undermine the process of lessening of international tension, and to profit by the failure of the summit conference to foment general mistrust.

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Turning Point in Cambodia

By Mladen IVEKOVIĆ

On June 5 a referendum was held in Cambodia by which Prince Norodom Sihanuk, chief of the Cambodia National Socialist Union and prime minister until quite recently, consulted the Khmers once again as to whether they approved the policy he had inaugurated after his abdication in 1955 and resumed in April last, after the death of King Norodom Suramarit. The referendum was held under unusually involved circumstances resulting from the vacant throne and the uncertainty as to who of all the numerous candidates would take over the crown, as well as from Prince Sihanuk's decision not to head the new government, which was formed ten days or so after the King's death.

The Khmers were asked whether they approved the policy of the Prince and his National Socialist Union, or not. The voters were also at liberty to declare themselves in favour of the policy conducted by the Prochachona Party, through which the Communist Party of Cambodia and some smaller political groups are acting, or on the side of the so-called Free Cambodia Movement, whose leader, Son Ngoe Thauh, is in emigration in Thailand.

As is known, the recent referendum which, according to the wish of Prince Norodom Sihanuk himself, was "once and for all to show the world the true feelings and true mood of the Cambodians" represents a new and powerful affirmation of the Prince's personality and of his policy. It was shown this time too, just as was the case on the occasion of the parliamentary election in 1955 and 1958, that Prince Sihanuk remains the central political personality in Cambodia and that the ranks and file of the Khmers have great confidence in him. His authority became still greater in the days of the crisis in April last when, after the death of King Suramarit, his father, the crisis affected the institution of the court itself and when the Prince refused to accept the crown and to remain at the head of the government.

When in March 1955 Prince Sihanuk renounced the crown in favour of his father Suramarit and, immediately after his abdication, formed the National Socialist Union, which grew rapidly into the strongest political organization in the country, he laid down definitely the lines of his future political activity. By taking over the leadership in the government, supported by the National Assembly, where in 1955 all mandates were given to the National Socialist Union, and being trusted both by the masses and by the greatest part of the intelligentsia, as well as by the very influential Buddhist clergy, Prince Sihanuk became the strongest and most authoritative initiator and leader of the policy of liberation.

Persevering and determined in his struggle for the independence of his country, a good organizer, inspired by the idea that his country should be rescued from its underdeveloped state, and applying socialist principles, he carried on the work of emancipation which was inaugurated in 1949 by the signing of the French-Cambodian Treaty, in which France recognized, though only fictitiously, Cambodia's independence within the French Union.

His struggle for the full independence of his country from colonial ties was crowned with success after the end of the war in Indo-China when, on the strength of the Geneva Armistice Treaty of July 20, 1954, the signatories guaranteed Cambodia her independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. After the parliamentary election of September 17, 1955, Cambodia was proclaimed an independent country and ceased to be a member of the French Union.

As the first prime minister in his liberated country, and as the head of the political organization of the National Socialist Union, Prince Sihanuk gave his country a liberal constitution, directed its political development towards democratization, gave women the vote, introduced elections in the provinces and municipalities, established contact with the broadest masses of the population, and traced the path of the internal consolidation and economic development of the country. The country is now on the way of becoming a progressive state with an important role in this South Asian area.

In 1955 Prince Norodom Sihanuk worked out the programme of the National Socialist Union thus laid the foundations of the political activity of this united mass political organization of Cambodia. He expressed the aims of this organization briefly as follows:

- a change in the then ruling political system in the country, which was not based on the needs of the masses, but on those of a narrow governing class.

- a Five-Year Plan for the development of agriculture and other economic branches.

- the establishment of a Constitutional Monarchy as the form of government, since at the present stage of culture and development the people were not yet ready for a republic.

- the application of the principles of independence and sovereignty of the country in international relations, a policy of active neutrality and co-existence, non-alignment to blocs, but the establishment of relations with all countries, especially with the neighbouring ones, regardless of political and ideological differences.

Surrounded by countries which are members of SEATO, that is to say, countries controlled by the Pentagon, and confronted with the rivalry between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America in Southwest Asia and on the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, Cambodia has found the way of national independence in economic co-operation with the countries of East and West. Thus she has succeeded in striking a happy balance in her relationship with both the western and eastern countries, by availing herself of their economic aid, but not making concessions to either side to the detriment of her independence and sovereignty. There is no doubt that in respect of such economic co-operation the example of Yugoslavia has played a definite role in Cambodia's orientation. Although still exposed to pressure and attempts to draw her into the orbit of the blocs, especially through Thailand and South Viet-Nam (SEATO) where there still are some pending frontier questions, Cambodia has succeeded in maintaining and further developing her status of non-aligned country, by her fruitful economic co-operation with the People's Republic of China and the USSR, as well as with the USA, France and Japan. In point of fact, the economic and technical aid from these countries is an important factor and serves to orientate the economic development of the country within the framework of her Five-Year Plan. Thus, out of the 257 million dollars foreseen for the realization of the Five-Year Plan, it is expected that 58 million will be received from foreign aid. This position of Cambodia in the interplay of the various conflicting interests of the big powers and blocs in this region, is today more or less generally recognized and respected. It is a fact that the wishes and attempts of certain big powers to draw Cambodia into the sphere of their own blocs are becoming rarer and rarer. The main feature of their policy towards Cambodia is to prevent any rival from utilizing his position in that country to their detriment. Hence the interesting position, which is favourable for Cambodia, that rival countries are coming more and more in tendering economic and technical assistance to this neutral country, which asks for nothing better than co-operation with them on an equal footing. On this basis, that is to say, on the basis of complete equality, and on the basis of technical assistance, economic co-operation between Yugoslavia and Cambodia has started developing at a rapid pace. The prospects of such co-operation are all the more auspicious as the foreign policy conceptions of the two countries are similar, especially with regard to maintaining an independent position towards the big powers.

But let us return to the referendum of June 5.

The momentous events which took place in his country induced Prince Sihanuk once more to counsel his people on the rightness of his policy and his decision after the death, in April last, of his father, Norodom Suramarit, king of Cambodia. As prime minister he submitted the resignation of the government, and the National Assembly nominated a Regency Council of three members to replace the

late king. During the government crisis in April last, which lasted about ten days, there were several candidates for the office of premier. Prince Sihanuk himself definitely refused to take over again the leadership of the government, and all the prominent persons who were offered by the Regency a mandate for the forming of a new government refused in their turn, agreeing almost unanimously that only Prince Sihanuk was qualified and should be called upon to form a government, and in view of his powerful and authoritative personality nobody else could be considered worthy of such a position.

Only when several prominent personages in the political life of Cambodia had declined to form the government was the mandate — at the express wish of the prince — accepted by *Fo Proung*. He soon formed his government. Some of its members were former ministers, but there were several new, younger men. Sihanuk, meanwhile, sought respite and rest, endeavouring, however, to utilize the newly-created situation, after the king's death, for further reform in the administration of the state, at the court and in the government. He believed that this could be achieved more easily and more efficiently if he presented himself to the people and to the political circles which supported him, as an impartial personality and an inviolable authority in the capacity of hereditary prince and head of the wide political organization of the National Socialist Union.

Meanwhile there was also the question of the monarchy, that is to say, of the proclamation of

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Cambodia's new king. Prince Sihanuk had abdicated in favour of his father as long back as 1955. Then, in April last, the proposal that Prince Sihanuk should accept the crown was again put forward. He declined it again. He even publicly opposed the suggestion that his mother or his son should take over the crown. Sihanuk did not wish either himself or his nearest relatives to be involved in court rivalry or intrigue. On the other hand the nation was almost undivided in his favour, deeming him the only possible successor to the throne. But he showed determination and constance and asked for the nation's support for his decision.

That Prince Sihanuk had far-reaching objectives in the complete reorganization of the administration and the court is proved by his attitude in public during the April crisis, when he rose quite openly against "those court toadies" who were anxious to see a king proclaimed in the shortest time, so that they might continue to use the court for their own selfish ends. It is obvious that the Prince wanted to take advantage of this unique opportunity to square accounts with certain elements at court, and to set the administration of the state on a new basis.

At that time, that is to say in April last, he put forward the proposition that the Regency Council

should continue its function for a certain time, and that the settlement of the question of the new king and monarchy should be left till much later. He said frankly that the time was not yet ripe for the proclamation of a new king. There the matter has rested up till today.

These are the facts which led to the national referendum in Cambodia on June 5. Sihanuk asked for the nation's support for a policy aiming at the further, bold reforms he wants to realize through mobilizing the political organization of the National Socialist Union. He asked for and received the approval of his people and of the huge majority of the political circles in his country for his decision that, at least for the time being, he should not accept the leadership of the government and that the throne should remain vacant until further notice.

Encouraged by the new and great confidence he enjoys in his country, freed from serious political rivals and from opposition groups of any importance, Prince Norodom Sihanuk will apply his statesman-like and organizational abilities as well as his high reputation to developing still further the National Socialist Union, which is growing into the dominant political organization in the general political, economic and cultural progress of the country.

Transformation of the French Union

By Ljubomir RADOVANOVIĆ

The formation of the French Union was conceived as the French solution of the colonial problem in Africa. This solution had two basic elements — one of which was to satisfy the wishes of the African peoples, and the other to protect vital French interests in Africa. The first element was the granting of full internal self-government to the French colonial possessions, and their formation into autonomous republics. The other element was reflected in the linking of the so formed autonomous republics and France in a Union, the only possessor of international sovereignty, and in whose competence certain important common interests were to remain. France approached her colonial problem globally with a uniform solution for all cases, which was therefore sanctioned by constitutional authority before all the conditions for its realization had been sufficiently examined.

The French solution involved the liquidation of the French colonial system in Africa, which, undoubtedly, was an advance, in comparison with the former situation — but the Union restricted the independence of the newly-created African republics, which conflicted with the powerful African independence movement. These restrictions were particularly marked in the domains of foreign policy, international relations, defence, economy and culture, traffic and communications. The formula of the French Union was in a sense a blend of reality, abstraction and suppositions of a sentimental character. French interests in keeping certain basic positions of French influence in Africa were assessed realistically, but the power of persuading the peoples of Africa to accept such a solution was unrealistically rated or overrated. The conception underlying the assessment was that of French-African solidarity, interpreted by a range of sentimental and practical reasons, including links of a long life together, the cultural influence of and confidence in French institutions, the need for French

achievements and aid, economic interdependence etc. In this collection of reasons in favour of such a solution, the weight of the aspiration of the African nations for independence, which was becoming stronger and stronger and which was against it, was not taken into account.

Confidence in the power of the idea of creating the Union was, however, so strong that the constitution of 1958, which gave it its legal form, stipulated the right of the African peoples to obtain self-government in the former French colonies by offering them a free choice between membership in the Union and independence. Thus the formation of the Union was given a fully democratic form. The referendum of 1958, which was held on the strength of these provisions, confirmed at first the expectations of the French who drew up the constitution. Out of the thirteen African territories consulted, only one — Guinea — declared itself for full independence. The remaining twelve accepting the status of autonomous republic within the Union.

The Union thus created had two basic aims in view. The first was to remove finally the difficulties with which France was faced by the awakening of the African peoples, and the blazing up of their struggle against colonialism. In the second place, the Union was to serve as an incentive, an example and a framework for other African countries such as Morocco, Tunis and probably Algeria, to ally themselves with France. In this respect it represented a French variant of Magreb, or a French substitute for Magreb. The political and legal basis of the Union was to be secured by a constitutional statute, according to which a territory which declared for independence was not allowed to join the Union, or, if already a member, its membership was to cease. Those who drew up the constitution presumed that a threat of the loss of membership

in the Union would be strong enough to remove the member republics from the temptation of independence.

It took a bare two years to show that these postulates and suppositions did not correspond to the real conditions in Africa, where the aspiration of the peoples for full independence outweighed their regard for political convenience and the material advantages of a closer union with France. Political events within the Union showed a rapid evolution in the attitude of the autonomous republics towards independence. They may, with a few exceptions, have wished to remain in close co-operation with France, not, however as subordinate republics but as independent and equal partners.

The result of these changes in the attitude of the autonomous republics to the Union, which were accepted by the French Government without strong resistance, were reflected in the revision of the constitution statutes, involving a complete transformation of the Union. From a constitutional organization of the federal type, the Union was transformed into a contractual association of independent countries. The characteristic feature of the transformation of the French Union is that it was first effected in fact, and then in course of law, which means that the law was imposed by the conditions. Senegal and the Sudan (united in a federation under the common name of Mali) and Madagascar were the first to demand independence, to obtain recognition and to remain members of the Union. Afterwards their new status was brought into conformity with the Constitution by the revision of the constitutional statute on the incompatibility of Union membership and independence. According to the text of the new constitution an independent country may become a member of the Union without losing its independence, while a Union member may achieve its independence without losing its right to Union membership. The Constitution has subsequently sanctioned what had already been realized by political development.

The precedent of the Mali Federation and Madagascar led to a crisis in the Union, in which the original conception of its organization vanished almost without a struggle and

lost its supporters even on the official French side. After the agreement reached with the Mali Federation and Madagascar the other autonomous republics followed their example. All of them, with the present exception of Mauritania, are either already negotiating for full independence or are about to start such negotiations. On the whole former territory of French Equatorial and West Africa new, independent African states, separate or within the federation, are in rapid process of formation. From the legal and organizational point of view this radical transformation of the French Union is still in progress. The question of further relations and the mutual links of these states with France remains to be solved. Instead of the constitutional links hitherto existing, there will henceforth be contractual links. The new solution is said to be a French version of the British Commonwealth.

In any case, the short history of the French Union in Africa and its rapid transformation is one of the most interesting phenomena in the process of African anticolonialism, in which the French Government plays a special role. This is characterized by several features. First of all it should be emphasized that the conception of the former Union as a specific form of Federation with autonomous republics was not the idea of France alone, but the programme of the political leaders in the majority of the autonomous republics. They began to abandon this programme one after the other when the Union began to weaken. This leads to the conclusion that the former Union did not correspond to the aspirations of the nations which formed it, and that the national political forces and the pressure of African public opinion influenced the political leaders of those countries to revise their attitude to it.

On the other hand the French factors were remarkably consistent in respecting the principle of voluntary membership in the Union and the right, granted by the revision of the Constitution of members to decide freely on their independence. This attitude on the part of the French has undoubtedly contributed to the realization of the great changes in both the constitutional status and the international relations between France and the African peoples of the Union, without violent disturbance, by facilitating a quiet transition of these peoples independence.

If the original conception of this Union was characterized by exaggerated optimism on the part of the French factors with regard to the firmness of its basis, its durability and French-African solidarity, their realism in the subsequent assessment of the French-African problem and their consistency in acclimatizing themselves to the newly created situation cannot be called into question.

After the Second World War France had nineteen colonial possessions in Africa of different sizes and various degrees of importance, with various forms of colonial government or political and economic control, including protectorates, mandates, overseas territories and departments.

One of them is Algeria, which is annexed to France and proclaimed an integral part of French territory under a common government. But this specific procedure with Algeria, irrespective of the legal arguments and legal fictions that can be derived or constructed from it, cannot alter the essence of her territorial and national characteristics.

Today however, we see that, with a greater or lesser degree of readiness and more or less hesitation, France has recognized the right of independence, or is ready to do so, of all her former possessions in Africa. All — except Algeria. For Algeria there is a special formula for the terms and conditions of her right to free choice.

Whatever the estimate of the specific nature of the problem of Algeria on the part of the French, the exceptional treatment given to Algeria has assumed the character of discrimination, which cannot but be disagreeable even to France herself, because it limits her choice of means for finding a solution.

After the transformation of the Union — however the Algerian problem may be deferred — it is difficult to believe that by going on treating Algeria as an exception a solid basis for the future relationship and future co-operation between France and Algeria will be established.

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Latin America at the Crossroads

By German DELIA

For the European observer Latin America represents spacious continent ruled by military dictatorships and semi-feudal oligarchies, and producing and supplying raw materials to the world. Consequently only capitalists seeking a favourable opportunity to invest their capital profitably pay any attention to it, while the press only does so when it wishes to inform the public of the latest coup d'état which has enabled some new ruler to seize power.

But now Latin America acquired many new characteristics. Its steadily expanding national movements testify to the birth of a new consciousness and a tendency to a general renaissance. The Bolivian revolution, which was inspired by the National Revolutionary Movement, the new reality which is developing parallel with the activities of the Party of Democratic Action of Venezuela, and the magnificent achievements of the Cuban Revolution headed by the "26 July" Movement, are victorious expressions of the new consciousness.

The conditions under which this struggle is taking place are extremely difficult. Contemplated from the historical point of view, after acquiring political independence Latin America began falling under the influence of British imperialism, which reigned supreme until the outbreak of World War I, when North American imperialism began sharing spheres of influence with the British. The former was in the ascendant while the latter was obviously on the decline. World War II brought the total hegemony of North American imperialism to Latin America.

Just as its predecessor, North American hegemony had tragic consequences for the socio-economic development of the continent.

In view of the briefness of this article we shall not dwell upon the definition of imperialism or analyse its general characteristics. We shall only mention some of its aspects where Latin America is concerned.

US Investments in Latin America rose to 6,600 million dollars in 1955, thus accounting for 34 percent of total North American investments abroad. This means that Latin America was one of the chief bases of operation of North American imperialism.

The profits yielded by the capital invested rose from 12 percent in 1946 to 15 percent in 1955.

Some economists have spoken of the favourable influence of North American capital on Latin America. During the 1950/55 period, direct investments totalled 1966 million dollars, of which reinvested profits accounted for over 50 percent. Now let us take a look at the other side of the medal. During the same period the profits earned by the North American imperialists totalled 4,780 million dollars.

Comparison of these figures reveals the structure and scale of exploitation to which this part of America

is subjected. This is not the whole picture however, as there is also the problem of loans and credits granted by various institutions.

Thus, for example, the credits granted by the Export-Import Bank to the countries of Latin America since the beginning of its activities up till 1956 amounted to 1953 million dollars, while repayments accounted for 744 million dollars in the same period. In 1956 the repayment of debts by Latin America to the bank exceeded the new credits received the same year, by 56 million dollars.

The enormous flow of foreign exchange from Latin to North America is one of the most serious factors preventing the formation of capital indispensable for further development.

There are two other crucial aspects of the problems of Latin America. It should primarily be borne in mind that the policy of the industrialized countries aims at preventing the development of the colonial and backward areas. The economic theory of the highly developed nations is based on the concept that the under developed countries must remain producers of raw materials and buyers of industrial goods from the capitalist industrial centres. This theory is also propounded by the International Monetary Fund, which imposes its plans upon the various American governments, while the concrete implementation of these plans implies complete surrender to imperialism.

On the other hand it is clear that the gap between the industrialized and the under developed countries is widening. The deterioration of the terms of trade between these two groups of countries and the decline of the raw materials prices by comparison with industrial prices represent yet another factor contributing to the impoverishment of the Latin American peoples.

Historical development is dialectic not logical. It is precisely for this reason that a new consciousness is being created among the masses, which is manifested in various national movements.

A conference of socialist parties was convened in La Paz (Bolivia) two months ago. This meeting was attended by delegates of the National Revolutionary Movement of Bolivia, the Party of Democratic Action of Venezuela, and the "26 July" Movement of Cuba.

An agreement on the basic principles and co-ordinated activities of all these various forces will undoubtedly provide a strong incentive for the revolutionary and anti-imperialist struggle in Latin America. The working class will remain the mainstay of this struggle, but the broadest strata of the people should rally round it.

The national bourgeoisies which surrendered to imperialism have offered historic proof of their ineptitude and their inability to solve the problems of their countries in a progressive manner.

Panchayaats in India

By Sadiq ALLI

The panchayaats — self-governing institutions in villages — are one of the ancient institutions of India. Kings came and went, as did conquerors from the frontiers of India, but these village republics, as they were sometimes called, remained to regulate the affairs of the villages. The villages produced not only food but other necessities of life like cloth, oil, shoes and kitchen pots and pans for the home. There were goldsmiths and blacksmiths, barbers and washermen, and other categories of services. They produced — though of course not all of them — the most beautiful silk that any man or woman could wish. They were, for all practical purposes, self-sufficient and self-contained units. The central government was remote from them. Its presence was felt when it collected land revenue or when armies marched across them at the time of battle or conquest.

When communications were slow this economic and political self-sufficiency in conditions like Indian's was, perhaps, natural and inevitable. The question is now asked whether, in this age of science and swift transport and communication, it is at all possible, or even necessary and desirable, for these small self-governing institutions to remain, and regulate the lives of the people within their jurisdiction. For one thing, these institutions lost their vitality during the period of British rule in India. Foreign rulers could not, for obvious reasons, allow innumerable selfgoverning units to continue. However, Gandhi, during India's struggle for freedom, strongly revived this idea, and it has been embodied in the constitution of free India. We have panchayaats now all over the country, but we are not yet satisfied.

Panchayaats are not institutions which work by a decree from above. The most vital thing is a clear vision on the part of the people of the need for self-government or social management, and the conditions necessary for its success. There can be social management at the primitive level, but its scope is extremely limited. There is more need and more incentive for it when there is a proper material base for the satisfaction of the various needs of the people. However, if the cultural and social life is not low, it is possible to build on it a cooperative effort to broaden and strengthen material base. In India the material base is weak but the level of consciousness is high enough to make the people consider pooling their limited resources so that they can continually raise their technological and productive level. This is not easily accomplished, but it is a practical proposition. As in Yugoslavia, so also in India we are realizing that popular initiative cannot be aroused if there is centralized planning and all local affairs are directed from above. There can be no two opinions that India has to develop rapidly in a planned way. But both development and planning have to be at all levels. We want, to mention one instance, a big increase in agricultural production. This increase cannot be brought about by merely formulating the plan at the central level. There has to be increased production in each little farm, and every farmer must have the necessary incentives for increasing his production. We have also seen that individual effort by itself will not carry a farmer far. He must associate with other farmers in his village, so that the facilities he needs for increasing productivity are available to him. There are activities like hygiene and sanitation, schooling, recreation, communication, marketing etc. which have all to be

cooperatively managed. These various activities are being distributed between the panchayat and cooperative society. The panchayat is a political and social institution, while the cooperative is an economic institution designed to meet the economic needs of the people. We do not believe that all these needs can be met at the local level. This was embodied in the idea of village self-sufficiency but we have realized that self-sufficiency may not be realizable or even desirable. But an effort has to be made to exploit every type of local material. If with this material they can build up a small-scale industry they should do so. Industrialisation has hitherto been confined to urban areas leaving vast areas to depend purely on agriculture. It would make for balanced development if every village or group of villages also became a centre of small-scale industrial development. It is not necessary for goods to be manufactured only in big centralized factories. The production of goods can also be decentralized. It is often imagined that decentralized production lacks in technical efficiency. We have no intention in India of keeping small-scale industry at a low technological level. We would like to electrify every village so that hundreds and thousands of small-scale enterprises could be run by cheap electric power.

The village units are the basis. We have larger units covering sixty to seventy thousand people which have a population varying from five to three hundred thousand people, and above them are district councils.

We in India are trying to see that these panchayaats and district councils have enough material resources at their disposal. Selfgovernment or social management will be an empty thing if these institutions cannot command enough resources for meeting their vital needs. We have therefore given them some power of taxation. We want them to run their own schools, build their roads, improve their sanitation, administer justice to a reasonable extent manage their water supplies etc.

The cooperative organization has been built up to regulate the economic life of the village. Formerly each worked for himself with little thought for others. This resulted in stagnation. We are now persuading the people to manage their economic affairs on cooperative lines. Among other advantages the middle man, who was the link between the city and the village, the producer and the buyer will be eliminated. The middle man exploited both the buyer and the producer, and appropriated all the profits to himself.

These are a few aspects of local selfmanagement that we are experimenting with in India. It has great possibilities, and its scope will widen with passage of time. It

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will become a more effective instrument of social management as the productive forces grow. Hitherto the people have been wont to look to the central government for help in solving all their problems. This stifled their initiative and damped their creative energies. They are now realizing that through individual and cooperative effort alone can they raise their material and cultural standards. They can also be free from official and bureaucratic dictation in matters which they can very well manage themselves

Democracy is an empty thing if millions of people do not participate in its various processes. To be able to record one's vote once in five years is not democracy. The vote is a valuable thing and must be intelligently exercised. But for democracy to be a vital factor in a man's life, he must have a lively and continuous sense of participation in the various activities of his social, political and economic life. This is what is sought through the decentralisation of political and economic power.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

The Formation of the GATT Council

—Will a World Trade Organization be created?—

The Sixteenth Session of GATT recently held at Geneva may be said to have been unusual. On the one hand it was one of those rare peaceful sessions which might be characterized as having been more or less barren if a resolution had not been passed which will undoubtedly make it one of the most important. The resolution refers to the forming of the GATT Council, and was passed almost unnoticed, discreetly and without any special discussion.

GATT is now at the stage of preparation for taking over far wider tasks and for dealing with problems of trade on a larger scale. This is perhaps the reason why changes have been made in the work of the three committees. The first, concerned with trade, has in fact completed its work, but there is no doubt that the problems of world trade expansion remain still to be assessed. In the committee which examined agrarian subsidizing it was decided to inaugurate new studies on subsidizing. All this will certainly contribute to a better analysis of this problem from the point of view of the most important agricultural products. But on the other hand it is difficult to avoid the impression that there are certain disturbing factors in this whole development. First of all, today, especially in Europe, it is quite obvious that agricultural subsidizing is far deeper and more widely spread than had been thought. Actually the improvement of the European economic situation, the wide expansion of the European economies and particularly their economic stability and the equilibrizing of payment balances show quite clearly that behind the measures hitherto applied for the protection of payment balances quite a range of agricultural subsidizing systems are hidden. Some of the statistics are really alarming, as for instance those that reveal that in Western Germany, whose agrarian subsidies are not the largest in Europe, a fourth of the earnings in agriculture is either the result of subsidizing in various forms, but primarily in form of protective duties, or of direct intervention of the state by means of subsidies. Expressed in dollars this amounts to a milliard.

Agricultural subsidizing represents today a great impediment for the establishment of real economic relations in the future division of work in Europe and throughout the world.

It is beyond doubt that the actual effect of subsidizing systems on the trends of international trade is far greater than it seems at first sight. In view of this it is satisfactory to know that GATT has undertaken to investigate what subsidizing actually consists of, but one cannot avoid the impression that in this there exists a very pronounced tendency to smooth over matters to a greater degree than is justified. Thus, for instance, it has been resolved to focus study on the investigation of the effect of subsidizing and on how it appears when viewed through the prism of the most important agricultural articles. This is undoubtedly useful, but it should be kept in mind that not only certain articles, but far wider problems, are involved. As a matter of fact, statistical analyses have the tendency to show that the substance of exchange, when we consider its structure, depends, in its total volume, on the movement of the most important articles.

But it is also a fact that the system of agricultural subsidizing has a far wider scope and it concerns all measures pertinent to the agricultural commodity sector. If we take only the most important products into consideration the problem would be solved, especially for the big producer countries, and it would be of particular significance for the countries where this is linked with monocultures. It should, however be taken into account that agricultural subsidizing also affects the exchange of a wide range of agricultural articles which especially appear in goods exchanges at a short geographical distance. The distortion resulting today from agricultural subsidizing is marked not only by the important articles of production and trade, but also by small articles. It is therefore to be expected that the activity of GATT regarding these questions will not be one-sided, the more so, as the power of GATT will be shown in its ability to assess and solve these problems.

It is the course taken by GATT during its last session in the matter of agricultural subsidizing that has indicated the importance of a far more urgent problem: the organization of GATT. This urgent question was prepared for two discussions, one concerned with the compatibility of the EFTA convention with the "General Agreement", and the other with the reorganization of OEEC and the organization of a new OECD respectively. In this second question there were evidences of anxiety as to whether the new European organization might not become some sort of rival of GATT.

This discussion contained polemics on something that was scarcely ever referred to, but which was feared.

This is the reorganization of OEEC, referred to in the proposal made by the "Group of Four" (Green Book), in which it is said quite clearly that the new, reconstituted OECD organization should have neither special trade organs nor rules, and not even activities. These according to the proposal of the Four, should be expressly transferred to the competence of GATT. If this is to be reflected in the work of OECD, since foreign trade policy is part of the general economic policy, then it should be done in accordance with principles and obligations towards GATT. This proposal of the Four has, at least been worked out with the full consultation of the governments of the members of this group — France, Great Britain, USA and Greece. The first three are of primary importance in world trade and their standpoints must, therefore, be appreciated as significant. Consequently, the emphasizing of the importance of

GATT in the proposal of the Four must be considered as a vital element of their policy. Before the conference of twenty countries assembled in Paris late in May to study the proposal of the Four, there had been discussion on these problems at a session of GATT. On that occasion the fear was clearly expressed that something would happen which had not been put forward in the proposal of the Four, but which is undoubtedly desired by certain European countries, i. e., that the new OECD should become a trade organization too. It was stated in GATT that this might be harmful, not only to the world exchange of goods, but also to international trade co-operation. At the conference of twenty countries in Paris the small European countries expressed a wish that the future OECD should have its own trade organs, rules and policy. This idea found support among certain larger European countries, which consider that Western Europe is bound not only to observe the principles of the "General Agreement", but to be even more liberal in its own spirit and proceedings.

In any case there is a tendency to grant OECD a certain amount of trade competence. This is all the more probable in view of the fact that OEEC did have such competence and that it is known by experience that the contribution of OEEC to GATT was both important and constructive, so that there is no need for apprehension that it may be otherwise in future. But regardless of whether the new OECD will have such trade competence or not, certainly all agree that this inclusion, if realized, must be in accordance with the obligations of these countries towards GATT. If this is so, fears in respect of trade competence are not justified.

The essence of the problem lies elsewhere. In the "Green Book" it is pointed out that the reorganizations of OEEC will entail the shifting of the centre of gravity of trade problems to GATT. Hence it will be necessary to render the organization of GATT suitable for accepting these tasks. It may seem incredible, but GATT has a very small apparatus, far smaller than required for technical services and the organizing of two annual sessions. It is certainly insufficient to ensure all the technical conditions needed for operations with various working groups. It should be particularly stressed that GATT has no organ to take over between sessions. The question of organization, that is to say of the increasing of GATT's apparatus and the setting up of a permanent organ to work without interruption, has often been raised. OTC could never be ratified and consequently does not come into question. Recently two ideas have been put forward. One is to form an intersessional committee, actually chosen by vote and functioning in some matters with a view to assuming by degrees the functions of GATT's permanent body. The other is to ensure that GATT members have their permanent representatives at Geneva and that such work should be done through them.

The first idea has dangerous implications. It involves a restricted body in which, if this principle were to be applied, the most important countries, which are few in number, would always be represented,

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while the small countries would in the best case alternate. In fact this would be a kind of directorate, or at least, a permanent majority over the small countries. This idea was therefore, unsuitable and perhaps even detrimental. The idea of forming a permanent body through the permanent representatives of every country in the GATT Secretariat at Geneva was far more attractive.

This is exactly what has been decided now, at the closing of the session: to form a council in which all GATT member countries are represented and which will function as a permanent body, preparing and facilitating the sessions by making them more efficient and the work of GATT more fruitful, on the one hand, and rendering possible continuity on the other.

Particulars on the structure, activity, procedure and competence of this council are not yet available. To all appearance it will entail the member countries nominating their permanent representatives in the GATT Secretariat at Geneva. This has its advantages. The higher the level of the representatives, not only in respect of their ability in performing executive and routine work, but also in tracing, shaping and forming the course of policy, the better it will be. This means that it will be necessary to pay attention to the professional and political level of the representatives.

So far GATT has derived its main strength from its being a free forum of different countries, where problems, which were often conflicting, could be discussed without prejudice or limitations. Now, when a new body is about to be formed, with the aim of giving the whole work greater continuity, the method of work of this body should be considered too.

If the tendency should prevail — which is not likely to happen nor would it yield any advantage — to form the body into a restrictive one, there would be danger. If, however, this body should become the representative of all countries, so much the better.

It is obvious that not all countries are interested in GATT to the same degree. Some of them are greatly interested, some not. None of them can be forced to participate in the work of this Council to a greater extent than involved by their own wishes or needs. So it will be up to the countries themselves to show, through the nomination of their representatives, through their level and capacities, their degree of interest. But this is not the most essential matter. What is essential is that every country be enabled to participate on an equal footing and to the full if it so wishes and if it is interested in doing so: in other words, that a country in the Council shall have neither more nor less right than it has at the plenary session.

The resolution of the Sixteenth Session to form a Council is important, and it may be said to represent a turning point in the history and development of GATT.

This undoubtedly opens new possibilities for GATT, and it is to be hoped that the organization will benefit from these possibilities.



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EXPORTS SEWAGE PIPES

At the beginning of this year the first trial deliveries of porcelain sewage pipes were shipped to Austria by the "KERAMIKA" building materials factory at Mladenovac. The trial deliveries have given full satisfaction, and the Austrian customer has ordered 3,000 tons more of ceramic sewage pipes to be delivered in 1960.

There is also keen interest in the products of this ceramic goods factory in the markets of Switzerland, W. Germany, Italy and many other countries.

EXPORTATION OF PORCELAIN SANITARY FITTINGS.

Since the beginning of this year the "KERAMIKA" Factory at Mladenovac has booked orders for considerable quantities of porcelain sanitary fittings to be exported to the Near East. The chief customers are Egypt and the Lebanon. Considerable efforts have been made to ensure an outlet on the markets of other Near East countries for porcelain sanitary fittings, and a further increase in the exports of these products to the markets of the Near East is expected.

THE STATUS OF WAR VETERANS AND DISABLED MEN IN YUGOSLAVIA

By Budimir VESIĆ

War veterans' protection, and particularly that of disabled ex-Servicemen, occupies a special place in social welfare in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia not only as regards legal regulation, but also regarding the scope and type of the rights, of the conditions for qualifying for these rights, of financing, and so on. The system of protection of war veterans and disabled ex-Servicemen constitutes one of the most developed forms of social welfare in Yugoslavia.

For the buildup of the system of protection of war veterans in the broadest sense, great importance attaches to the fact that a large majority of disabled war veterans have been actively included in the social and economic life of the country, and that they are in employment. Consequently their protection is mainly ensured through the system of labour legislation and social insurance, while the legislation concerning war veterans and the rights specially provided for them have but a supplementary character. However, for particular categories of war veterans and disabled ex-Servicemen there is a need for fuller protection. For them the war veterans' legislation has a prime importance. They include in the first place gravely disabled war veterans, the children of fallen fighters, destitute parents and other members of the family of fallen fighters who lack economic security and who, owing to a high percentage of disablement, to old age or general incapacitation are unable to make a satisfactory living.

The whole legislation relating to war veterans and disabled ex-Servicemen belongs within the jurisdiction of the Federation. Similarly the means needed for realization of the rights provided by this legislation are guaranteed under the Federal Budget. In accordance, however, with the broad decentralization of State affairs, local and republican organs also participate in the implementation of the Federal programme and the realization of rights, while the Federation allocates the financial means and controls and oversees the implementation of the programme.

Characteristics of the Law Relating to Disabled War Veterans

The Law relating to Disabled War Veterans covers active participants in war, active members of the armed forces who sustained physical or psychical damage in the performance of their military duty, as well as persons who performed various duties for war purposes outside the complement of military forces. This includes members of the armed forces in the Balkan Wars, in the First World War, and in the Second World War, as well as members of Partisan units, of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, including workers in the rear, associates and helpers of these units, as well as disabled war veterans who found themselves in the enemy's POW camps. Civil victims of war operations are covered by the general social security programme.

The Law Relating to Disabled War Veterans also covers those foreign nationals who fought in the People's Liberation War, as well as Yugoslav citizens who fought

in the Allied armies or in Partisan detachments or the resistance movements of other states.

Eligible to qualify as disabled war veterans are persons who, under particular conditions, sustained physical damage, causing at least 20 per cent incapacitation. The percentage of disablement sustained in war is established in accordance with anatomical or functional loss, viz. impairment of the organ damaged, regardless of technical capabilities, age, occupation, rank and the like. For purposes of establishment of disablement rights in accordance with the percentage of disablement established, disabled war veterans are classified into ten groups.

The relevant prescripts encompass family members of fallen fighters, as well as family members of ex-fighters who have died as disabled war veterans suffering from 50 or more percent disablement sustained in war, regardless of the cause of death. The family members eligible for disablement protection include the lawful wife, children born in or out of wedlock, the parents, the grandfather and the grandmother. Adopted children and wards are also considered as children under this law. Likewise, those persons are eligible for disablement protection, who stand in the relationship of parents towards the war-victim, such as the step-father and step-mother. the foster-parent or legal guardian.

The disablement rights pertaining to disabled war veterans and the members of their families, subject to particular conditions, cover disablement benefits, health protection, rehabilitation, employment and special protection in employment, special privileges in qualifying for the disablement rights and pension insurance, assistance and layette for newborn children, death grants, free travel or travel at reduced fare, as well as other privileges.

In the system of protection of disabled war veterans disablement benefits have a prime importance only for those categories of disabled persons and the members of their families, who, owing to disablement, old age or incapacitation in general, are unable to earn their own living (the gravest cases of disablement, the children of fallen fighters and the destitute parents). For other categories disablement benefits have a secondary importance and a supplementary character. In the main disablement benefits (personal and survivors' disablement payments) are not conditioned by material circumstances but by the percentage of disablement and the number of members of the family.

Care for Children of Fallen Fighters

The children of fallen fighters have a special status within the system of disablement benefits. After the war the community was faced with the problem of caring for some 280,000 children of fallen fighters and victims of fascist terror. Considerable investments and great efforts have been made by society to mitigate this problem. Every year, with the assistance of the State organs (especially the communal ones) and social organizations (especially the Federation of War Veterans), a number of children

are fitted for independent life and work. Today there remain about 52,300 children of fallen fighters under the direct care of the community, including 41,000 children attending various schools and learning different trades. With the introduction into the war veterans' legislation of a special disablement allowance for the education of children of fallen fighters, and with its extension to those children able to benefit by supplementary schooling or study courses (up to the age of 25 years), a practical solution has been found to the problem of the material security of the children of fallen fighters, 31,755 such children having received this allowance during 1959. This allowance ranges between 1,000 and 11,000 dinars for every child, depending on whether a child has other income and its extent. The average amount of this special allowance as it was paid in 1959, was 6,071 dinars per child.

Benefits Received by Disabled War Veterans and the Members of their families

The tables below show the minimum and maximum montly payments made to disabled war veterans and the members of their families (in dinars).

A. Disabled War Veterans

Group	Percentage of disablement	Minimum payments	Maximum payments ¹⁾
I	100 (with outside help)	27,000	45,360
II	100	15,000	33,360
III	90	12,000	30,360
IV	80	9,000	27,360
V	70	6,500	20,860
VI	60	4,000	18,360
VII	50	3,000	17,360
VIII	40	2,000	10,300
IX	30	1,500	9,800
X	20	1,000	9,300

B. Members of the Family

Category	Number of members	Minimum payments	Maximum payments ²⁾
Widows	1	1,200	13,300
Parents	2	1,400	13,400
Children of deceased war veterans	2	1,400	12,700
Children of fallen fighters in school	2	1,400	23,400

To appreciate the real value of these payments one should note that the total monthly receipts of the workers and office employees in Yugoslavia in 1958 averaged: a) for highly-skilled workers 19,410 dinars; b) for office employees with higher qualifications 24,140 dinars; c) for skilled workers 13,790 dinars; d) for office employees with intermediate qualifications 15,630 dinars.

Health Protection of Disabled War Veterans

Complete health protection is understood to include all forms of treatment known to modern medicine. Characteristic is the treatment for disabled war veterans in health resorts (in spas, on the seaside and in the mounta-

¹⁾ Including disablement benefits, the maximum disablement allowance and, in the case of disabled men from Group I to VII, children's allowance for two children (as of January 1, 1960).

²⁾ Including disablement benefits, the maximum disablement allowance and the maximum schooling allowance of children of fallen fighters, as of January 1, 1960.

ins), which has a beneficial effect on the maintenance of their health. Every year some 15,000 disabled war veterans benefit by this type of treatment. For this purpose, besides the regular health institutions, there also exist special facilities in different parts of the country (at the seaside, on the lakes, in the mountains and in spas). In addition, disabled war veterans are supplied free of charge with various artificial limbs and other orthopaedic aids, in accordance with the type of physical injury. Doubly amputated persons and those unable to walk are given free small automobiles to facilitate their movement.

The system of disabled men's protection in Yugoslavia makes rehabilitation one of their more important rights. Medical care is designed to reestablish the disabled man's functional capacity, to restore him physically or psychologically, while professional rehabilitation is intended to enable him to take up some kind of regular employment. So it may be seen that disabled war veterans have a recognized right to full-scale rehabilitation. During the rehabilitating period disabled war veterans also receive adequate monetary grants. Rehabilitation of disabled war veterans is only a part of the unified system of rehabilitation of those disabled at work and of other disabled persons.

The agrarian reform which was carried out after the war was a political measure with an economic-social character. In apportioning the relevant land, priority was given to war veterans, to disabled war veterans, and to the families of fallen fighters. The size of the individual holdings apportioned ranged between 8 and 12 cadastral jutros. Over 42,000 families of war veterans and disabled war veterans received land by way of agrarian reform.

For employed and for disabled war veterans certain privileges are provided in the system of disablement and pension insurance enabling them to benefit by these on specially favourable terms. These privileges, in the main, relate to the age necessary to qualify for the old-age pension, to the length of service required to qualify for a pension, to classification into insurants' categories, as well as to the amount of the pension. Here the most significant provision is that ensuring to a certain category of war veterans the minimum pension established for office employees with intermediate professional qualifications (13,950 dinars). Subject to particular conditions, a minimum salary (18,500 dinars) has also been ensured to the same category of war veterans. The difference between the salary due to them in employment and this minimum salary is disbursed to them from the social insurance funds.

Other Disabled Men's Rights

Not insignificant for disabled war veterans and their families are the other rights provided, varying according to category. Thus disabled war veterans incapacitated to the extent of 50 or more per cent are entitled to assistance or layette for a newborn child and, subject to particular conditions, also to health protection for the members of their immediate family. In the event of the death of a disabled war veteran who has been suffering from 80 or more per cent incapacitation, and, subject to certain conditions, also of one with a lesser percentage of incapacitation, his family is paid a death grant adequate to defray the funeral costs.

There are some privileges intended to facilitate the realization of individual rights or to assist disabled men in their efforts to ensure better living conditions for themselves and their families. These include free travel on railways, ships and buses when a disabled man is

undertaking a journey for the purpose of establishing rights he may be entitled to. Disabled war veterans also have the right to six journey a year at a 75 per cent fare reduction on any of the above conveyances when travelling on personal business. The family members of fallen fighters are entitled to two privileged journeys at the same fare reduction, and they are also granted special fare reductions when travelling to visit the grave of a fallen fighter, when he has been buried away from the family's home. The most gravely disabled are exempted from all taxes connected with the registration and utilization of motor and other vehicles used for their personal transport.

In appraising the legal and the general social status of disabled war veterans and ex-Servicemen in Yugoslavia one should not forget the role and influence of the disabled man, or the ex-Serviceman himself, in solving the problems of his condition. Disabled war veterans and ex-Servicemen exert a strong influence both on the establishment of their social activity programme and in dealing with the problems which arise. They are enabled to do this mainly in two ways: directly, when they are participating in the examination and solving of social problems in various collective organs of management (for example, in the councils for social protection, representing a form of social self-government), and indirectly, through their organizations (the Federation of War Veterans and the Federation of Disabled War Veterans). These two organizations play a very important part in dealing with war veterans' problems, in undertaking relevant measures and even in the preparation of new legislation.

DOCUMENTS

YUGOSLAV NOTE TO ALBANIA

Dr. Jože Brilej, assistant Yugoslav Foreign Secretary, has presented a note to the Albanian Charge d'Affaires in Belgrade, most vigorously protesting against the slander and fabrications against Yugoslavia uttered by Enver Hoxha and other Albanian leaders in their recent speeches.

"According to a news item released by the Albanian news agency on June 3, 1960", states the note, "Enver Hoxha made a speech in the town of Pishkopcia on June 1, in which, in the coarsest possible manner, he uttered a number of arbitrary charges against Yugoslavia and its foreign policy, and addressed a number of the worst insults to the president and government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. In attributing, without any grounds, plans against the integrity of Albania to the Yugoslav government this speech is actually an attempt to justify their own territorial pretensions in relation to the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, to incite the Albanian people against the people of Yugoslavia, which causes extreme tension and the further poisoning of relations between the two countries. The language and tone of the speech are such that it is difficult to find anything similar in the history of international relations, particularly between countries which maintain diplomatic relations. It is a rude violation of the international norms and duties which the Albanian government is under obligation to abide by, as a member of the United Nations."

"These utterances, as well as numerous similar speeches of other Albanian leaders of late", states the Yugoslav note to Albania, "clearly reveal that the Albanian government is deliberately making difficult the maintenance of any relations with Yugoslavia, whereby it assumes a grave responsibility before its own people and before the world public."

"The government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia protests against the systematic hostile activity of the Albanian leadership in relation to the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and advises the Albanian government that it must bear exclusively responsibility for any consequences that may ensue therefrom", states the note.

The Albanian Charge d'Affaires has declined to accept this note.

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Industrial Development of the People's Republic of Macedonia

By Blagoj POPOV

The material base of the People's Republic of Macedonia, which is one of the less developed areas in Yugoslavia, is being broadened from year to year. The realization of the economic plan covering the period from 1957 to 1961 makes this fact particularly manifest. Under this plan a guaranteed investment of 54,2 milliard dinars and a total investment of 64,2 milliard dinars for the development of industry in Macedonia, is foreseen. By means of these investments the building of plants with considerable capacities has been or is being completed. The most important of these are the following: The "Mavrovo" hydro-power station with an annual production potential of about 400 million kw/h of electric power and a long distance network of 110 kw to Bitolj, Skopje and Štip; the "Jugohrom" electro-metallurgical combine, yielding ferrochrome and ferro-silicon products; a porcelain factory; a refrigerator factory, where cooling equipment and enameled utensils are also produced; a cement works; a glass and glass-wool factory; a department for producing railway air-brakes in the "Tito" metal institute, the only one of its kind in Yugoslavia; a welded pipe factory for producing various household equipment; a wood-industry combine which produces shavings, packing material, veneer and plywood; a sugar-refinery and yeast factory; a food processing plants at Strumica, Gjevgjelija and Resan; a fireproof materials factory; a plaster-of-Paris factory at Debar; a firebrick factory, where also powdered materials are produced; a calcium-carbide and cyanamide producing plant in the "Jugohrom" factory; a hide-dressing yard and a metal container factory at Kumanovo; a metal furniture factory and a knitwear factory at Kumanovo and Struga; a cotton-mill etc.

These projects, along with a range of others, constructed or reconstructed in recent years, have greatly enriched the assortment of industrial products, among which some are being produced for the first time in Yugoslavia, or are the only ones of their kind in the country.

Moreover, in the assortment of Macedonian industrial products there are more and more frequently to be found articles of high-grade workmanship and produced by complex technological processes.

All these are preliminary conditions for the promotion of quicker growth of the export of industrial products.

It is known that tobacco is both the most characteristic and the predominant article exported from Macedonia. The figures show that for several years after the liberation the only industrial products in the export volume, small as it was, were tobacco and, on a slightly smaller scale, concentrates of non-ferrous metals (chrome, zinc and lead), and some products of the food industry. As the growing of tobacco greatly depends on weather conditions, the fluctuation of its export volume is a typical feature. In 1959, which was by no means an exception, the tobacco export volume fell to 60 per cent, as compared with 1958.

Hence the efforts of the community to strengthen and expand the industrial potential of the Republic of Macedonia by developing the industrial base in the whole country. That in recent years this policy has been fruitful is reflected in the export plan, in which industrial products are becoming increasingly important. The export figures show that while in 1954 the value of exported industrial goods was a little over 700 million dinars, it reached about 1,200 million in 1956. In 1957 it increased to approximately 1,500 million dinars and in 1959 to 2,300 million. In the same period tobacco was exported to the value of 2,000 million dinars in 1954, to more than 4,100 million in 1956 and more than 4,600 million in 1958, to drop in 1959 to a little over 2,500 million dinars.

The index numbers show that the total exports from Macedonia, including tobacco and farming products, amounted

only to 120 per cent in 1959 as against the percentage in 1957, while the value of exported industrial goods attained 160 per cent in the same period. This proportion is still more favourable for industrial products, if we take into account the proportion in 1959 and 1954, when the total export volume was doubled, and that of industrial products trebled.

The export structure has also been greatly changed, not only generally in favour of industrial products, but also in respect of their assortment. While in the years immediately after the liberation of Yugoslavia the export was characterized by substantial quantities of tobacco and other agricultural products, with an insignificant share of processed food and non-ferrous metals, in recent years, simultaneously with the increase of tobacco and other agricultural products in the total export volume, the percentage of industrial products has shown a steady increase, reaching a third of the total export volume in 1959, excluding tobacco. The export assortment is constantly widened, the products of nearly every branch of industry, many of which are made with a high degree of skill being added to it. Thus the export structure, shows that in 1959 exports of industrial products consisted of non-ferrous metals, minerals and products of the wood, textile, leather and food industries. The proportion between tobacco and other industrial products was fifty-fifty.

The assortment of exported or exportable industrial products is extremely varied, the following being especially noteworthy: firebricks (1,800 tons), powdered materials (2,000 tons), hollow glassware (350 tons), glass wool (600 tons), feldspar (5,000 tons), different types of marble (1,000 cubic

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Telegrams: KOMUNA SKOPJE

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meters), porcelain articles (300 tons), betonite clay (5,000 tons), alkaloid products (2,000 kilos), cotton fabrics (450,000 square metres), various kinds of carpets (51,047 square metres), chrome concentrates (13,000 tons), wooden articles and timber, food-stuffs and canned food, motor coaches, welded pipes etc. It should be emphasized that in addition to this increasingly favourable structure in comparison with previous years, the assortment of industrial goods has been enlarged by an increased percentage of products of high-grade workmanship such as electric installations, various metal products, chemicals, non-ferrous metals etc.

The building of new and bigger factories in the coming years will open the way for exports from Macedonia, on a still larger scale. With the erection of the ironworks, the "Acetilen" artificial-fibres factory and the "Biljana" electro-chemical combine at Skopje, as well as of a paper mill, and with further development in the production of articles on the basis of non-metallic raw materials and other resources, a wider basis will be created for a range of their activities to promote the output of finished products. In view of all this we may expect, not only a further increase in the export volume, but also an improvement in its structure in favour of industrial products, to a much greater degree than in former years.

Thus the People's Republic of Macedonia will further increase her contribution to the improvement of Yugoslavia's payments balance with foreign countries.

EXPORT MAKOTEX IMPORT SKOPJE (YUGOSLAVIA)

Telegrams: MAKOTEX SKOPJE

TELEPHONES: 42-51, 42-52, 42-53, 30-41, 31-41,
30-27, 16-27, 34-80

TELEX: 01413

EXPORTS:

Raw, printed and dyed fabrics of cotton, wool, natural silk, rayon jute, flax and synthetic fibres of every description. All sorts of hosiery, men's and ladies stockings, ready-made apparel cotton and woollen blankets, carpets, jute sacks, felt, raw wool and hair, ropes and thread, raw, and semi-finished hides, furs, leather-wear etc.

IMPORTS:

Cotton, wool, flax and similar yarns, natural and synthetic fibres and yarns including viscose staple fibres, rayon, perlon, nylon fibres and yarns, semi-finished textile goods, raw and semi-finished hides, textile rags and leather chippings.

REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD:

"Makedonia", 133, Thalkirchnerstr., München 25

"Makedonia", 57/II 15 Mariahilferstr., WIEN VI

"Interarab", Co. Damask

Zafir Safarov, Gümüş Apartment 61/4, Ayas
Pasa) Taksim, Istanbul

YUGOSLAV BRANCH OFFICES:

5/I, Uzun Mirkova, Belgrade, Tel. 25-109.
Telex 01-226

15, Vodnikova cesta, Ljubljana, Tel. 23.544

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

From the Press Conference

Visit of President Nasser. — "Meetings and contacts between the heads of state of Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic have become a regular practice in relations between the two countries, and afford tangible proof of the personal friendship and the vigorous and beneficial cooperation between them. During this, the third visit of President Nasser to Yugoslavia, the two Presidents and their closest associates will exchange views on world problems in the light of the failure of the Paris conference, and on bilateral relations. The visit is all the more significant in view of the present international situation, and we are convinced that it will contribute to the efforts made to ensure the favourable development of international relations to consolidate world peace. This visit will further stimulate our mutual relations in all spheres."

New Soviet Proposal on Disarmament. — "By this proposal the Soviet Union made an important step in bringing the plan for global and general disarmament closer to the Western powers. The new series of measures proposed and the more detailed international system of controls is particularly interesting. Consequently the latest proposal affords an objective possibility of reducing the existing differences of views on the various important problems of disarmament. We sincerely wish, notwithstanding the unfavourable atmosphere created by the breakdown of the Paris Conference, that the Soviet proposal should receive the attention it deserves in responsible quarters. We hope that this proposal will contribute to the constructive efforts to bring about general and global disarmament, as it is only thus that lasting peace can be assured." With reference to the speech of Liu Chang Sheng, Chairman of the All-Chinese Trade Unions Federation, delivered at a session of the General Council of the World Trade Unions in connection with the latest Soviet proposal on disarmament, in which he stated that the purpose of this proposal was to unmask the belligerent nature of imperialism so as to isolate the imperialist bloc to the greatest possible extent, and that there were people who believed "that such a proposal can be implemented in practice while imperialism is still alive and that the danger of war may be eliminated by relying on such proposals, this being a mere illusion", Drago Kunc stated: "In our opinion this interpretation of the Soviet proposal on disarmament is quite incorrect and actually suits the interests of those who are opposed to disarmament."

Committee of Ten. — "The resumption of work by the Committee of Ten is a favourable sign, and confirms the fact that that it is necessary to continue negotiations for the settlement of the disarmament problem as soon as possible. We hope that the Committee will renew its efforts to settle this crucial international issue."

Anti-Yugoslav Attacks. — "I have nothing particular to add to my previous statements in connection with the attacks on Yugoslavia made by the individual Chinese leaders and the Chinese press. We only wish to stress that the highest government and party leaders of China have recently been taking part in the attacks on Yugoslavia, her policy and leadership, by recourse to untruths, distortion of the actual facts, and the most violent language. Thus this campaign is acquiring an increasingly harmful form as far as both mutual relations and world peace are concerned. We can only note with regret that an international trade union organization such as the General Council of World Trade Unions was used as a platform for an attack against Yugoslavia and the policy of international pacification."

Events in Turkey. — "The changes in Turkey are an internal affair of that country. We have however noted with pleasure the statement made by General Gurcel to Politika, in which he said that his government hoped that relations with Yugoslavia would continue to develop to the mutual benefit of both countries. The Yugoslav government has recognized the new Turkish government, and we shall continue our efforts to assure the most favourable development of relations with Turkey."

Note of Protest to Albania. — A Note of protest was delivered yesterday to the Chargé d'Affaires of the Peoples Republic of Albania in Belgrade, in connection with the attack by Enver Hoxha on Yugoslavia, in his speech at Piscopeia on June 1, as well as other numerous anti-Yugoslav outbursts on the part of the Albanian leaders.

(Extracts from the news conference held by the official spokesman of the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on May 27).

Meetings and Talks

OFFICIAL

Visit of President Nasser. — Accompanied by his closest associates, Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, arrived in Pula on June 13 at the invitation of President Josip Broz Tito. On this, his third visit to Yugoslavia President Nasser will spend seven days here.

Indian Minister of Finance in Yugoslavia. — Moraji Desai, Minister of Finance in the Federal Government of India, visited Yugoslavia from June 8 to 12, at the invitation of the Yugoslav government. Mr Desai had talks in Belgrade with the highest economic and political personages on relations between the two countries, and particularly on the possibility of broadening economic cooperation. President Tito received the Indian Minister of Finance at Brioni.

The Maharajah of Mysore Visits Yugoslavia. — Shri Jayachamaraya Vadiar Bahadur, Maharajah of Mysore, visited Yugoslavia from June 7 to 10. The Maharajah was received by President Tito at Brioni.

Visit of Norwegian Minister of Trade. — Arne Skaug, Norwegian Minister of Trade arrived on June 1 on an official visit to Yugoslavia, at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. Mr Skaug had talks on economic relations, and conferred with the highest Yugoslav government officials. He was received by President Josip Broz Tito.

Director of International Monetary Fund in Belgrade. — Peter Liftnick, Director of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, arrived in Belgrade on June 1. Mr. Liftnick, who is a guest of Zoran Polić, Under-Secretary of State for Finance, will examine possibility of Yugoslav cooperation with the International Fund and World Bank.

Arrival of Danish Parliamentary Delegation. — A delegation of the Danish parliament arrived on June 11 on a visit to the Federal People's Assembly. The delegation is headed by Svend Horde, Secretary of the Parliamentary group of the Social-Democrat Party. The members of the delegation will spend ten days in Yugoslavia and tour some cities in Serbia, Macedonia, Croatia and Slovenia.

TRADE UNIONS

Belgrade Trade Union Delegation in Warsaw. — A delegation of the Belgrade City Trade Union Council left for Warsaw on June 8, where it will take part in the regular conference of the trade union councils of Liege, Warsaw and Belgrade. The delegation is headed by Voja Vucelic, President of the City Trade Union Council of Belgrade.

Visit to East Germany. — The Festival of the workers' cultural societies of East Germany, which was held from June 2 to 12, was attended by a delegation of the Central Trade Union Council of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav delegation was a guest of the Federation of Free German Trade Unions.

Finnish Trade Union Officials in Yugoslavia. — Mr Porka la Veiko Vinska, Secretary General of the International Union of Construction Workers, Workers in the Timber Processing and Building Materials Industries, and several representatives of the Finnish construction workers' union, arrived in Belgrade on June 7, where they will attend the Fourth Congress of the Yugoslav Construction Workers' Union. In addition to attending the Congress, the Finnish guests will become more closely acquainted with the activities of this branch of the Yugoslav trade unions.

Yugoslav Trade Union Officials in Hungary. — A delegation of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Textile and Leather Workers' Union left on a ten-day visit to Budapest on June 5, at the invitation of the Hungarian Trade Unions. The members of the Yugoslav Trade Union delegation visited several enterprises during their stay in Hungary, and had talks with the Hungarian trade union representatives on production, the role of the trade unions, and mutual cooperation.

Visit to Poland. — A delegation of the Yugoslav textile, leather and rubber workers union, headed by Marija Jagodić, Chairman of the Central Council of this union, left for Lodz on June 12. During their visit to Poland the members of the delegation will hold talks on workers' management, the system of remuneration, labour productivity and the further cooperation of the two unions.

Negotiations and Agreements

ECONOMIC

US Loan. — Agreement was reached between the Yugoslav Government and the US Economic Development Fund on the extension of a credit to finance the importation of equipment for a plastics factory in Zagreb. The Fund granted Yugoslavia a 23 million dollar loan for this purpose.

US Farm Deliveries. — An agreement was signed between the Yugoslav and U. S. governments in Belgrade June 3, which calls for the delivery of 600,000 dollars worth of farm products to Yugoslavia. These deliveries will take place in accordance with the U. S. Law on the promotion of trade in farm products against payment in dinars.

Talks with Indonesian Economists. — A group of Indonesian economists and economic experts which arrived in Yugoslavia on June 3 had talks with Yugoslav economic officials on the possibility of broadening economic cooperation and concluding certain economic arrangements between the two countries.

Increase of Yugoslav-Brazilian Trade. — Barbosa da Silva, Chief of the Economic Department of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ljubo Babić, President of the Federal Chamber of Foreign Trade and member of the Federal Executive Council, held talks on June 11 in Belgrade on the possibility of increasing the volume of commodity exchange between the two countries.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Cooperation of TANJUG and MEN News Agency. — Jovan Marinović, director of the official Yugoslav news agency (TANJUG) and Kemal el Din el Hinaui, Director General of the Middle Eastern News Agency (MEN), on June 6 signed an agreement on mutual cooperation and exchange of correspondents between the two agencies.

Yugoslav-Bulgarian Protocol. — A Protocol was signed in Belgrade on June 3 on the work of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian Commission for the management of water resources which sat from May 28 to June 3. The commission examined a series of questions pertaining to cooperation between the two countries in this sphere.

News in Brief

ECONOMY

Personnel employed. — A total of 2,100,000 persons are at present employed in the Yugoslav economy. According to the estimates of experts the Yugoslav economy needs about 100,000 new skilled workers every year.

The Motor Industry. — In 1960 the Yugoslav factories will yield about 80,000 motor vehicles. Production of the Yugoslav motor industry will reach the value of 110 billion dinars this year, or 47 billion more than in 1959.

Road Transport. — In 1959 road haulage accounted for 10 million 150,000 tons of freight, or nine times more than in 1946. Passenger transport in long-distance road travel increased from 15 to 81 million.

Maize sowing. — Socialist farms sowed maize on over 600,000 hectares of land this year, both independently and with the cooperation of individual peasants.

Peasant Cooperatives. — There were about 5,400 general peasant cooperatives with about 1.4 million members in 1959.

Cooperative funds. — The farm cooperatives have achieved conspicuous results during the past three years. The cooperative funds are 43 percent higher than three years ago.

CULTURE

Restitution of Objects of Art and Other Cultural Material. — The last delivery of objects from museums libraries and archives, which had been taken from Yugoslavia to Hungary through the centuries, was sent to Yugoslavia from Budapest at the beginning of June.

Art Exhibition in Rome. — An exhibition of paintings by Ivan Generalic, Mirko Virius and Matija Skurjani, all representatives of the Naive Hlebine School, was opened in the Gallery of Modern Art in Rome.

Publishing. — A total of 174 works in 677,000 copies have been printed in the Shipter language in the Autonomous Region of Kosovo—Metohia during the past three years.

Films. — The Avala Film enterprise of Belgrade is making a series of documentary films on nuclear research and the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes in Yugoslavia.

OTHER NEWS

Handicrafts Fair. — About a thousand Yugoslav and two hundred foreign firms exhibited their products at the Second International Handicrafts Fair, held in Belgrade from June 1 to 10.

Tourist trade. — The Adriatic holiday resorts were visited by over 350,000 Yugoslav and foreign tourists during January-May 1960 — 15 percent more than in the corresponding period last year.

Political Diary

May 31 — The Federal Executive Council convened, with Vice-President Edvard Kardelj in the chair. Koča Popović, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, informed the Council of the results of his visit to Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and the United Arab Republic, and spoke on some topical foreign political problems. Several decisions and decrees were passed. It was decided to raise the Yugoslav Legation in Teheran to the rank of Embassy and reopen the Yugoslav Consulate in Singapore with the rank of General Consulate. Several international agreements were ratified.

June 4 — During a two-day session of both houses, the Federal People's Assembly adopted a Resolution on the education of technical personnel, and heard the report of Dr Mladen Iveković on the trip of the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation to Japan and Cambodia, as well as the exposé of Milentije Popović on the draft Law on the Federal Fund for scientific research and the financing of scientific institutions. The members of the Federal Executive Council answered deputies' questions on that occasion.

June 7 — Under the presidency of Aleksandar Ranković, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Association of Yugoslav Liberation War Veterans, a meeting was held in the Central Committee of the Veterans Association with the representatives of several social organizations; and the cooperation of these organizations with the Red Cross was considered.

Diplomatic Diary

May 31 — President Tito received Carl Rankin Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the U. S. to Yugoslavia, who had requested an audience.

June 1 — President Tito received Mohammed Aref Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Afghanistan to Yugoslavia, who presented his letters of credence.

June 1 — President Tito received Naim Naimuni, the newly-appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Lebanon to Yugoslavia, who presented his letters of credence.

June 10 — President Tito received Luvsan Gonomin, the newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Mongolia to Yugoslavia, who presented his letters of Credence.

June 11 — President Tito received Veljko Mićunović, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, after his return from Norway and Sweden.

Our new Contributors

BUDIMIR VESIĆ, Counselor, Department Chief for Legal Affairs in the Board for Disabled Ex-Servicemen and veterans in the Secretariat of the Federal Executive Council for Welfare Policy. Attended the meetings of the World Veterans' Federation. Regular contributor to the Ex-Servicemen's press

SADIQ ALLI Secretary General of the Congress Party of India.

GERMAN DELIA Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party of Uruguay, Professor at Montevideo University. Former Trade Union official.

Review of INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

What Now?—Aleš Bebler	1
The Case of Eichmann	3
Seventh Meeting of Tito and Nasser	4
Turning Point in Cambodia—Mladen Iveković	5
Transformation of the French Union—Ljubomir Radovanović	7
Latin America at the Crossroads—German Delia	9
Panchayaats in India—Sadiq Alli	10
The Formation of the GATT Council—Nenad Popović	11
The Status of War Veterans and Disabled Men in Yugoslavia—Budimir Vesić	14
Yugoslav Note to Albania	16
Industrial Development of the People's Republic of Macedonia—Blagoj Popov	17

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